WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A liquid crystal television comprising:

a main body having a substantially thin box shape; and

a stand placed to a back surface of the main body,

wherein

the stand splits from the back surface of the main body, and supports the main body standing and tilting backward at a predetermined angle,

the stand including:

a substantially box shaped pivot member pivotally connected by a predetermined pivot axis between a retracted state in which the stand is substantially in parallel with the main body and a split state in which the stand is at the predetermined angle to the main body;

a moving block held in the pivot member and movable in a direction of a radius about the predetermined pivot axis;

a stopper for ratching the main body when the stand is at the predetermined angle to the main body to thereby prevent the stand from splitting over the predetermined angle;

concave and convex engagement structures formed in parallel with a moving direction of the moving block to slidably engage each other, the structure being respectively formed to the moving block and the pivot member; and

a supporting arm whose top ends are fixed to the moving block, which projects outward from the pivot member, and which has a grounding portion formed at its lower end by bending a rod into a handle shape to reach an outer ground plane,

wherein

a guide block in parallel with a moving direction of the moving block and in slidable contact with the moving block is formed in the pivot member;

wherein

a gap is formed to a substantial center of the guide block;

wherein

a bended portion of a substantially doglegged blade spring projects via the gap toward the moving block;

wherein

both ends of the blade spring come into contact with an inner circumferential wall in the pivot member to generate resilience so that the bended portion projects toward the moving block;

wherein

the resilience is enhanced by inserting a resilient member into a small space surrounded by the bended portion of the blade spring and the inner circumferential wall in the pivot member;

wherein

the bended portion comes into contact with a lower curvedly-chamfered corner of the moving block when the moving block is at an upper end position to which the moving block can move in the pivot member, and the bended portion comes into contact with an upper curvedly-chamfered corner of the moving block when the moving block is at a lower end position to which the moving block can move in the pivot member, so that the bended portion of the blade spring follows the chamfered portions and deforms to project toward the moving block to thereby release the resilience;

wherein

the main body has a larger grounding area in a tilted state in which the moving block is at the upper end position in the pivot member than in a tilted state in which the moving block is at the lower end position in the pivot member; and

wherein

a rubber foot is installed to a bottom surface of the main body.

2. A liquid crystal television comprising:

a main body having a substantially thin box shape; and

a stand placed to a back surface of the main body,

wherein

the stand splits from the back surface of the main body to support the main body tilting backward at a predetermined angle,

the stand including:

a substantially box shaped pivot member pivotally connected by a predetermined pivot axis between its retracted state substantially in parallel with the main body and its split state at the predetermined angle to the main body;

a moving block which is held in the pivot member, which is movable within a predetermined length in the radial direction about the pivot axis, and which can be stably held at a plurality of positions; and

a supporting arm whose upper ends are fixed to the moving block and which projects outward from the pivot member to reach an outer grounding portion at its lower end.

3. The crystal liquid television according to claim 2, further comprising a stopper which is formed to the pivot member and which

ratches the main body when the stand splits up to a predetermined angle with respect to the main body to thereby prevent the stand from splitting over the predetermined angle.

4. The crystal liquid television according to claim 2, wherein concave and convex engagement structures formed in parallel with a moving direction of the moving block to slidably engage each other are respectively formed to the moving block and the pivot member.

5. The crystal liquid television according to claim 2, wherein a guide block in parallel with the moving direction of the moving block and in slidable contact with the moving block is formed in the pivot member, a gap is formed at a substantial center of the guide block, and a bended portion of a blade spring bended to a dogleg shape projects via the gap toward the moving block, both end portions of the blade spring come into contact with an inner circumferential wall in the pivot member to generate resilience for projecting the bended portion toward the moving block.

6. The crystal liquid television according to claim 5, wherein an resilient member which enhances resilience of the bended portion of the blade spring is inserted into a small space surrounded by the bended portion and an inner circumferential wall in the pivot member.

7. The crystal liquid television according to claim 5, wherein the bended portion comes into contact with a lower corner of the moving block when the moving block is at the upper end position to which the moving block can move, the bended portion comes into contact with an upper corner

of the moving block when the moving block is at the lower end position to which the moving block can move, the lower and upper corners are curvedly chamfered, and the blade spring causes its bended portion to follow the chamfered portions and to deform to project toward the moving block to thereby release the resilience.

8. The crystal liquid television according to claim 2, wherein a lower end of the supporting arm is formed by bending a rod to a wide handle shape.

9. The crystal liquid television according to claim 2, wherein a rubber foot is installed to a bottom surface of the main body, and the rubber foot is grounded more largely in a tilted state of the main body when the moving block is at the upper end position in the pivot member than in a tilted state of the main body when the moving block is at the lower end position in the pivot member.